

WAR ON THE POLICY SHOPS.

BILL REPORTED TO AID CAPT. GODDARD IN HIS CRUSADE.

Scheme to Prove Whether Legislators Based on Issues—Democrats Attack Grant in the Appropriation Bill—New County Court House Bill Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The Assembly Committee today favorably reported Assemblyman Freudenberger's bill introduced at the request of Capt. F. Norton Goddard and designed to aid his society in its crusade against policy playing in New York city. A bill somewhat similar to this last year occasioned some sensational incidents in the Assembly. When it came up for final passage it was beaten, some of the Republican members voting with the Democrats against it. That bill provided that the fines and penalties collected from all gambling cases should go to the society furnishing the evidence. Later it was amended to apply only to policy playing, and as amended the vote by which it was lost was reconsidered, and under an emergency message from the Governor the bill was passed two days before adjournment. It reached the Senate on the last day, where Senator Grady managed to kill it by loading it down with amendments, so that a vote on it could not be taken before the hour of final adjournment had arrived.

Capt. Goddard says the expenses of securing the evidence and prosecuting the policy cases in New York city are very large, and unless legislation of this sort is given his society will have to rely more extensively than ever on private subscriptions, as the amount collected in fines in any one year would not defray the expenses of the society. He says in a statement he has sent to Albany that at the time he took up the anti-policy movement there were from 1,200 to 1,500 policy shops in New York city and all paid protection money. The proprietor or the writer did not pay the money personally to the police captain, but his baker paid it, and when the policy writer was arrested he simply sent word to the baker and the baker paid the fine. During 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904, Capt. Goddard says, there have been over 100 arrests in each year, and 80 per cent of those arrested have been convicted.

Assemblyman Stanley (Rep., N. Y.) has hit upon a scheme which he thinks will prove whether or not the members of the Legislature travel on passes or whether they use their mileage provided by the State for the purpose for which it is intended. Mr. Stanley introduced a bill which provides that each year the State Comptroller shall buy the railroad tickets for each member of the Legislature at as low a rate as possible from the railroad companies, and allot the tickets to the members in going to and from their homes and Albany. Mr. Stanley says it is his own idea and that no one else suggested the bill to him. There was the usual exodus of members of the Legislature from Albany to-day and it was noticed that quite a number of them bought tickets taking them to New York.

The Democrats in the Assembly played tag with the annual appropriation bill when it came up in the lower house for final passage to-day. Although it appropriated something like \$10,000,000, it was passed after two hours debate, which was in itself very perfunctory. Had the Democrats been sincere in their opposition the bill could not have passed to-day, for it is doubtful if there was a majority present. But they contented themselves with accepting a party vote and the clerk discovered over 100 votes in favor of the bill, more than enough to pass it.

Minority Leader Palmer and Messrs. Fuller and Tompkins attacked the feature of the bill appropriating amounts to heads of departments and assistants in lieu of expenses, which aggregate nearly \$200,000 a year, but for which no accounting is demanded. This feature was introduced by Speaker Nixon and had gone to Chauncey to remain until Monday and Majority Leader Rogers was presiding. Assemblyman Burnett, the deputy speaker, and Messrs. Rogers and Messrs. Palmer and Tompkins, who answered the Democratic arguments, but all that he could do was to speak of the inexperience of Messrs. Fuller and Tompkins in legislative matters and to advise them that they would know more about such things in the future. Majority Leader Rogers vacated the chair and came to the front of the bill he had drawn. It was pointed out that in many instances in making appropriations for heads of departments in lump sums the State has been losing money. But Mr. Rogers could not say that way. The greater part of the time, however, was spent in attacking the provision made for the continuance of the department for the first time in many years sent a Democrat from the Fifth New York city Assembly district to Albany.

Assemblyman F. C. Wood introduced a bill providing that a person permanently employed in another State, but retaining his citizenship in this State, may vote upon registering by affidavit. Assemblyman Agnew again introduced his constitutional amendment which passed the Legislature last year, in which he provided that any one moving from one part of New York city into another does not have to live three months in the county before being permitted to vote. This is to benefit many residents of Manhattan borough who have taken up their residences in Queens or Brooklyn borough.

Assemblyman McManus introduced a bill which compels the New York City to remove its tracks in Eleventh avenue, in New York city, before Jan. 1, 1906, and also prohibits the granting of a franchise by the city authorities to any steam railroad to lay its tracks on any street in Manhattan borough.

Senator Sax introduced a bill which requires the Rapid Transit Commission to provide a subway for the New York City Central as a substitute for the Eleventh avenue surface tracks. The subway will be used for both freight and passenger trains.

Another bill introduced by Mr. McManus directs the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate annually \$500,000 to be expended by the charity department in providing free coal for the poor.

The Senate, by a vote of 36 to 2, passed Senator Elsborg's bill permitting the erection of the new county court house on Manhattan Island on any site that the commission may select, or the Senators Horner and Fitzgerald were the only ones to vote against it. Senator Page has made arrangements for a hearing on the bill before the Assembly Cities Committee on Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Senator Brackett introduced a bill prohibiting the exhibition of infants in incubators. Senator Elsborg introduced a bill making changes in the election law suggested by Supr. George W. Morgan of the Metropolitan Elections district.

Senator Grady and Assemblyman Tompkins introduced a bill aimed to secure publicity regarding the formation of new corporations and the operations of their promoters.

A bill introduced by Senator Sax is aimed at wealthy Newspapers and provides for the taxation of personal property of non-residents in this State.

Senator Tilden introduced a bill increasing the membership of the State Railroad Commission from three to seven members. His bill does not provide that two of the additional members shall come from New York city.

TO MANAGE STATE HOSPITALS.

Bill Restoring the Local Boards That Were Abolished Under Gov. Odell.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Assemblyman Fish, chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, to-day introduced in the Assembly the bill prepared at the Governor's instance

by Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association. It is intended to restore the boards of managers of the State hospitals for the insane, in place of Gov. Odell's boards of visitors, with practically all of the former powers. The control of the financial management of the hospitals by the State Commission in Lunacy is continued, but this is not a new departure, as such authority has devolved on that commission since 1892. It is understood that the bill has received the approval of the majority leaders in both houses of the Legislature, and that it will probably be enacted substantially in its present form.

Under the bill the power of appointing and removing the superintendents of the hospitals is conferred upon the boards of managers, subject to the civil service rules. The boards are required to inspect the hospitals at least once a month, and to submit a copy of their report to the commission and to the Governor. Any manager who is absent from meetings of the board for a period of six months, unless excused by the Governor, vacates his office, and any manager who is absent for a year, with or without excusal, vacates his office. Each board is required to notify the Governor forthwith of any vacancies so created. The general scope of the amendments in regard to internal discipline and management, and to require each of these authorities to afford the other a chance to express its opinion upon any important matter in regard to the hospitals is taken. The bill would leave the State hospitals for the insane under a system analogous to the State charitable institutions.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD BILL.

It Permits the Company to Abandon Certain Parts of Its Lines.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Assemblyman Badell to-day introduced a bill in the interests of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. It permits the company, with the consent of the Mayor, to remove its tracks and cease the operation of certain portions of its lines from which travel has been diverted by the construction of other roads. The abandonment of such portions of the company's lines, however, will be approved by the State Railroad Commission. If, after it investigates the question, it decides that public convenience does not require the operation of the proposed abandoned sections of road. The railroad companies, however, are not to lose their rights to rebuild such abandoned sections.

This is somewhat similar to the bill introduced last year and the year before, though the bill heretofore has always provided that such abandoned portions might be relocated on other streets. Such a provision is not in the present bill.

Gov. Higgins Gives a Stag Dinner.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Gov. Higgins gave a stag dinner at 8 o'clock this evening at the Executive chamber. His guests included: Lieut.-Gov. Bruce, State Comptroller Kelsey, Senator John Raines, State Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks, State Superintendent of Banking E. B. Kilburn, Senator George R. Malby, C. W. Pound, the Governor's counsel, Senator W. W. Armstrong, Senator Horace W. Smith, Senator Morton L. Lewis, Assemblyman A. C. Wade, County Judge J. B. Fisher of Chautauque, State Superintendent of Public Works N. Y. V. Francis, Col. J. B. Baxter, clerk of the Assembly, Deputy Attorney-General James G. Graham, Deputy State Comptroller Clark Timmerman, J. R. Sheffield of New York, Col. Reuben L. E. Fox, Frank E. Perley, secretary to the Governor, and Col. Marvin, the Governor's military secretary.

AFTER WARREN'S SCALP.

Coalition in Wyoming to Overthrow the Senate's Party Dominance.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 9.—The resolution introduced in the Legislature yesterday by Senator S. A. D. Kiester, but tabled before it had even been read by the title, was the first gun fired in a carefully planned campaign which is to be waged against Senator F. E. Warren in Wyoming by the anti-Warren faction of the Democrats, who have formed a coalition.

Many of the charges made in the resolutions have been talked about in Wyoming for several years, but it is during the last year or two have they been discussed generally, as during this time a strong faction has sprung up in the Republican party against Senator Warren and his absolute domination of affairs in Wyoming.

The crisis was reached last fall when Gov. Chaderton was put forward as a candidate for the year ending in 1906, against the wishes of the Warren machine. The machine selected B. B. Brooks as its candidate and the factional fight waged in the State convention of the Republicans in the history of the State, almost disrupting the Republican party.

To-day the anti-Warren faction, according to the statements of the anti-Warren faction, and the Chaderton forces and the Democrats have lined up to wage war on Warren. The Democrats for the first time in many years sent a Democrat from the Fifth New York city Assembly district to Albany.

First Chadwick Trial on March 6.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—The trial of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick will begin before Judge Taylor and a jury in the United States District Court on Monday morning, March 6. "I don't know anything about it and I don't care anything about it," said Mrs. Chadwick, when told that the date for her trial had been set.

OBITUARY.

Chief Justice Pardon E. Tillinghast, who had presided over the Supreme Court of Rhode Island for more than thirty years, died in his home in Pawtucket, R. I., of pneumonia yesterday afternoon after a brief illness. He was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1881, and in the Common Pleas Division for ten years. Upon the retirement of Chief Justice Justice he was elected to the office of Chief Justice on Nov. 16, 1894. He was born in 1826, was a descendant of an old New England family, and a member of the civil war and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He served in the general assembly for seven years and was a member of the upper branch at the time of his elevation to the bench. He was a member of the Bar Association, and was elected a corresponding member of the New York Medical-Legal Society.

J. Frederick Schenck of New York died yesterday afternoon of heart failure. He went to Lenox on Monday from a Southern hotel, where he had resided since 1903. He was 66 years old, and had been an extensive collector of tapestries. He was an authority on values of tapestries. He belonged to several New York clubs, including the Lenox Club. He was married, one daughter, Miss Auld, and a son, Frederick.

Henry Charity Cotter died in Cold Springs, near Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Wednesday at the age of 107 years. She was the oldest woman in northern New York, having been born in 1798. She remembered distinctly the war of 1812 and recalled vividly the events of the war along the northern frontier. She saw Lafayette when he made his tour of America.

Mrs. Cornelia E. Raymond died on Tuesday at her home, 56 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-ninth year. She was the widow of John H. Raymond, first president of Vassar College, who died in 1878. She had two daughters, Mrs. Richard H. Raymond, son of Brooklyn and Miss Cornelia Raymond of Springfield, Mass.

Gotlieb Muhlhauser, president of the Winch-Muhlhauser Brewing Company of Cincinnati, died yesterday after a protracted illness, aged 69. He had been president of the brewing company twenty-three years and was wealthy.

Ezra Drew, 83 years of age, a retired farmer and for many years a Justice of the Peace of Highland Falls, N. Y., died on Wednesday night of pneumonia. For twenty-five years he was a member of the Church of the Holy Innocents.

PUBLICATIONS.

# The Story of LAWSON'S Trinity Copper.

The Trinity Copper Company—originated, largely owned, developed, manipulated and managed by Thomas W. Lawson—stands in current financial history as one of the rankkest mining propositions ever floated. Though Mr. Lawson has completely "reformed" and is now engaged in the delectable task of exposing the "System" and telling the public about his late associates and his own discreditable actions in the past—and is inventing fiction to supply deficiencies in his evidence—he is at this hour president of the Trinity Copper Company, and is actively manipulating its stock in the market. The story of Trinity Copper is more "frenzied" than anything that

has described in "Frenzied Finance." But as Mr. Lawson will never tell the story of Trinity Copper in his own narrative, Mr. Donohoe makes it the fourth installment of "The Truth About Frenzied Finance." This story appears in this week's number of Public Opinion. Nothing that Mr. Lawson could write in his own highly-colored style—could so thoroughly illustrate the tortuous workings of the fiction-hatching brain that has produced the story of "Frenzied Finance" as the simple tale of this lonely mine in the California wilds, with its six million dollars capital—and no dividends. The February 11th number of Public Opinion—on sale to-day—gives the entire story.

## THOMAS W. LAWSON

desires to say in response to many letters of inquiry that "The Truth About Frenzied Finance" will not be confined to a history of Mr. Lawson, or to a description of his schemes. Any one can see that such a series of articles would be to answer all for "Frenzied Finance"—for even Mr. Lawson might tell the truth, whatever his past may have been. But Mr. Donohoe has devoted the first four installments of his narrative to Mr. Lawson personally, for the reason that most of his work is done in the beginning of his story he promises to submit evidence that would be accepted in any court of law. It becomes necessary, then, to investigate the truth of the matter, and to see whether the public may form an idea of the value of any statement he makes.

With "The Story of Trinity Copper" Mr. Donohoe thinks the readers of Public Opinion have seen enough of the "Frenzied Finance" story, and he will give the true facts underlying Mr. Lawson's story, shorn of all the trumpery and exaggeration with which Mr. Lawson has clothed them.

## MR. DONOHOE

There will be twelve chapters of Mr. Donohoe's "Truth About Frenzied Finance." The following installments of the story have already appeared in Public Opinion:

- January 19th—Chapter I.—A General Introduction, and the Cause of the Lawson Panic.
- January 26th—Chapter II.—Containing an Account of Lawson's Early Exploits.
- February 2nd—Chapter III.—Describing the Lawson Machine for Stock Manipulation.

The February 11th number—giving the entire story of Trinity Copper—comprises Chapters IV. and V. Public Opinion will cost you ten cents a copy at all news-stands. Back numbers may be ordered from your newsdealer; or, if he cannot supply you, send direct to Public Opinion, New York. Get the current number and read the absorbingly interesting story of Trinity Copper. When you have read it from beginning to end you will feel—if you are a Trinity stockholder—that you ought to

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## Sell Your Trinity Copper Stock

—to Lawson, or to anybody else who will buy it. Sell it, and put the money in your local bank.

## ADOLF MENZEL, PAINTER, DEAD

BEST KNOWN FOR HIS STUDIES OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

One of Germany's Foremost Artists Passes Away in Berlin, With Regret. He was a Painter of the Highest Order—Honored by the Present Kaiser.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Adolf Menzel, the painter, died to-day in his ninetieth year.

Adolf Friedrich Erdmann Menzel, born in Breslau the year of Waterloo, was considered by many the greatest painter and draughtsman that Germany produced in the nineteenth century, and in some respects the master of all Europe. In his own country his greatest fame came from his exhaustive studies of the life and times of Frederick the Great and portraits of the Emperor of Prussia. Frederick and his companions at the Round Table of Sans Souci, Frederick playing the flute, Frederick at the battle of Hochkirch and at war on Warsaw, Frederick in the Silesian, all executed with marvelous fidelity, are works of Menzel that his own countrymen know best.

His father was principal of a girls' school, and objected to his son becoming an artist, but Menzel's talent at 15 was so marked that he gave up school and became a lithographer. Two years later his father died and the boy found himself the support of a family. He worked night and day at anything that came to his hand, vignettes, programmes, labels, cards.

In 1833 a series of ten drawings in pen and ink illustrating Goethe's poem "Kunster's Erdemwallen" attracted wide attention. Of his other efforts in lithography, the "Essays on Stone With Brush and Scrapper," in which he reproduced effects resembling mezzotint, were, a notable line of work in which, for a long time he had no imitator or rival.

Menzel began his studies of Frederick the Great in 1839, and his powers developed with rapidity. He illustrated a history of the reign of Frederick, a work with 400 drawings, and the task took him three years. At the end of that time he found himself famous. Of his work in oil descriptive of Frederick the Great, perhaps the best known is his Sans Souci windmill, with the king, slightly bent figure of the monarch and his two attendants walking behind a terrace balustrade. At the National Gallery in Berlin are "The Round Table of Frederick, 1763," "A Flute Concert at Sans Souci" and "A Modern Cyclops."

His lithographic drawing of "Christ Among the Doctors," which scandalized Berliners in 1852, although it fascinated by its liberalism and masterly delineation of Hebrew types, is considered one of his most noteworthy achievements. Master of water colors, oils, pen and ink, working according to his fancy or with a particular end in view, he produced later and at about the same period his "Fight With a Dragon," a study of an audience at a peasant play, aquatints, now and then a historical study, delicate traceries for presentation to a royal Prince, the procession of the Host at Hof Gastein, "Sunday in the Tuller Garden," "King William's Coronation" and "The Court Ball Supper."

Although Menzel touched lightly on the Napoleonic era, his picture of Blucher and Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo, produced in 1858, takes rank with the most notable of his works.

Of this work Menzel once said: "I doubt if the meeting ever took place in the manner commonly reported, for after a long day's fighting, I am sure that both Blucher and Wellington had no stomach for a theatrical tableau, but must have been very anxious for a good supper and a night's lodging."

This sort of unromantic frankness was quite illustrative of the honesty and freedom from sham of the man. He hated colors, oils, pen and ink, and working according to his fancy or with a particular end in view, he produced later and at about the same period his "Fight With a Dragon," a study of an audience at a peasant play, aquatints, now and then a historical study, delicate traceries for presentation to a royal Prince, the procession of the Host at Hof Gastein, "Sunday in the Tuller Garden," "King William's Coronation" and "The Court Ball Supper."

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ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

## Concluding Session To-night at 8:30 AT MENDELSSOHN HALL

(FORTIETH STREET, EAST OF BROADWAY)

## Valuable Paintings

Belonging to the Estates of Mrs. Sarah B. Conkling, Samuel B. Sexton and Mark Hoyt and to Arthur A. Crosby and L. Crist Delmonico

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby, of THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers, 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

## THE Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,

366, 368 Fifth Ave. (near 34th St.) JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

Announce that the Furnishings of the Magnificent Residence

Mr. James Henry Smith

No. 6 WEST 52D ST. will be on exhibition

To-Morrow (Saturday).

Admission by card only, to be obtained at the above Galleries.

SALE MONDAY MORNING, at 10:30, February 13 (Lincoln's Birthday.)

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## EXPULSION OF THOMPSON-STARRETT.

BUILDERS FORFEIT ALSO \$4,500 OF THE COMPANY'S BONDS.

The Concern Had Every Chance to Reconsider Its Disobedience of Lockout Rules, Says the Building League's Spokesman—It Wouldn't and Goes Out

The board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association, at a special meeting in the Building Trades Club yesterday afternoon, formally expelled the Thompson-Starrett Company from the association on charges of having employed the locked out members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and discharged members of the new carpenter's union to make room for them. The decision carries with it expulsion also from the Mason Builders' Association, the Master Carpenters, the Employing Plasterers' and the Employing House Shovelers' associations.

The board of governors consists of three members of each of the thirty trades associations of the employers' association. Otto M. Edlitz presided. L. J. Morton, treasurer of the company, is a member of the board, representing the Mason Builders' Association. He attended the meeting, but when the Thompson-Starrett case was reached he asked and received permission to retire on the ground that he could not consistently try his own case.

The board of governors of the company, which was formed before which the charges against the company were proved. The report approved against Miss Susan Wright, 60 years old, the daughter of a wealthy lumber dealer of Williamsburg, whom she alleges "feloniously, wilfully and without warrant of law" had stolen away her husband's affection.

Miss Wright failed to appear in court, although she had put in a general denial. The inquiry was held before Justice Wilmut M. Smith, who charged the jury to be sure that the charges were true.

The suit was for \$100,000, and it was brought by Mrs. Williams after, as she alleged, she had spent several months in a hotel at Hudson, N. Y., where Miss Wright and her father, who has since died and left her between \$300,000 and \$400,000, were stopping. Mrs. Williams alleged that her husband, George Williams, the head of a wire manufacturing concern on Fulton street, Manhattan, became very friendly with Miss Wright. The friendship grew at such a pace that Mrs. Williams was notified that she was no longer part of the household of her husband by that gentleman himself, and subsequently by the landlord, who informed her that her husband had notified him that he would no longer be responsible for her debts.

Overland Limited Jumps From Bridge; Two Dead.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Two men were killed and several badly injured in a wreck on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul overland limited from Chicago near Melbourne, Ill., to-day. A broken rail is supposed to have been responsible for the disaster, which forced the flyer to leap from a trestle bridge. Robert Marsh, a conductor, and C. A. Morris were instantly killed.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—Dr. Leggo, a prominent oculist, Milwaukee and St. Paul overland limited from Chicago near Melbourne, Ill., to-day. A broken rail is supposed to have been responsible for the disaster, which forced the flyer to leap from a trestle bridge. Robert Marsh, a conductor, and C. A. Morris were instantly killed.

First Race—Three and a half furlongs—Achtalla, 10 (Harris), 3 to 1; won. Abe Meyer, 10 (Harris), 6 to 5; second. Southern Lady, 10 (Alvares), 11 to 1; third. Time, 1:15. Second Race—Two furlongs—Sue, 10 (Harris), 3 to 1; won. Time, 1:15. Third Race—Two furlongs—Sue, 10 (Harris), 3 to 1; won. Time, 1:15. Fourth Race—Two furlongs—Sue, 10 (Harris), 3 to 1; won. Time, 1:15. Fifth Race—Two furlongs—Sue, 10 (Harris), 3 to 1; won. Time, 1:15. Sixth Race—Two furlongs—Sue, 10 (Harris), 3 to 1; won. Time, 1:15. Seventh Race—Two furlongs—Sue, 10 (Harris), 3 to 1; won. Time, 1:15. Eighth Race—Two furlongs—Sue, 10 (Harris), 3 to 1; won. Time, 1:15. Ninth Race—Two furlongs—Sue, 10 (Harris), 3 to 1; won. Time, 1:15. Tenth Race—Two furlongs—Sue, 10 (Harris), 3 to 1; won. Time, 1:15.

## Welch's Grape Juice

is a nutrient tonic. A physician says: "In no other form can human organism absorb so large a quantity of blood-purifying liquids."

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Nothing Like It. Price 25c.

JAMES S. COWARD, 268-274 Greenwich St., N.Y.

## SALE OF WHISTLER ETCHINGS.

Twelve Gou for \$2,250—Other Objects of Mrs. S. B. Conkling's Collection. A comparatively small number of etchings, porcelains, bronzes and other orna-